

ORIGINAL

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 District of Hawaii

FILED IN THE
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 DISTRICT OF HAWAII

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at 1 o'clock and 10 min. P.M.
 SUE BEITIA, CLERK

Attorneys for Plaintiff
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	CR. NO. 02-00225 DAE
)	
Plaintiff,)	UNITED STATES' OPPOSITION
)	TO DEFENDANT BRENDA M. O.
vs.)	CHUNG'S MOTION TO SEVER;
)	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
ANDY S.S. YIP, (01))	
BRENDA M. O. CHUNG, (02))	
)	Hearing Date: 2/12/07
Defendants.)	Time: 11:15 a.m.
)	Judge: David Alan Ezra

UNITED STATES' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT
BRENDA M. O. CHUNG'S MOTION TO SEVER

Comes now the United States of America who, by and through these pleadings, oppose the Defendant Brenda M. O. Chung's motion for severance.

I. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

The date to file motions like the one presently at bar in this case expired on December 24, 2006. No motions of any kind were filed relating to severance by that date. On that

basis alone, the defendant's motion should be denied.

The United States does not intend to use any 404(b) evidence in this case contrary to the assertion of counsel. Simply put, Counts 4-11 involve failure to comply with laws concerning reporting lawful taxes. Counts 1-3 involve the acts of both defendants to obstruct that investigation and subvert the efforts of the United States to determine the full tax owed by the defendant Yip. The joinder of those counts and defendants is proper.

II. STATEMENT OF THE LAW

Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure authorizes joinder of both offenses and defendants. Rule 8(a) provides that two or more offenses may be charged in the same indictment if the offenses charged "are of the same or similar character, or are based on the same act or transaction, or are connected with or constitute parts of a common scheme or plan." Rule 8(b) permits two or more defendants to be joined in the same indictment "if they are alleged to have participated in the same act or transaction or in the same series of acts or transactions constituting an offense or offenses." The defendants "may be charged in one or more counts together or separately and all of the defendants need not be charged in each count." Id.

The rule is designed to promote judicial economy and efficiency by avoiding multiple trials where that can be done

without substantial prejudice to the right of defendants to a fair trial. Bruton v. United States, 391 U.S. 123, 131 n.6 (1968) (quoting Daley v. United States, 231 F.2d 123, 125 (1st Cir.), cert. denied, 351 U.S. 964 (1956)). Rule 8 is to be interpreted broadly in favor of initial joinder. United States v. Gravatt, 280 F.3d 1189 (8th Cir. 2002); United States v. Forrest, 623 F.2d 1107, 1114 (5th Cir. 1980); United States v. Satterfield, 548 F.2d 1341, 1344 (9th Cir. 1977), cert. denied, 439 U.S. 840 (1978).

Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provides for joinder of offenses; however, it applies only where there is a single defendant. (Where multiple defendants are joined, subsection (b) of the rule provides the test for joinder.) Rule 8(a) authorizes joinder of offenses where the offenses charged (1) are of the same or similar character, (2) are based on the same act or transaction, or (3) are connected with or constitute parts of a common scheme or plan.

Rule 8(a) is permissive; it does not require that all offenses against a single defendant be joined in the same indictment. Department of Justice policy, however, directs "'that several offenses arising out of a single transaction should be alleged and tried together and should not be made the basis of multiple prosecutions, a policy dictated by considerations both of fairness to defendants and of efficient

and orderly law enforcement.'" Petite v. United States, 361 U.S. 529, 530 (1960).

Offenses have been found "of the same or similar character" so as to be properly joined where all counts involved interference with the mail, United States v. Harris, 635 F.2d 526 (6th Cir. 1980), cert. denied, 451 U.S. 989 (1981); where all counts involved the same dangerous drug, United States v. Lewis, 626 F.2d 940, 944 (D.C. Cir. 1980); where counts charged a 1976 theft of foreign currency and a 1978 violation of the Hobbs Act, both involving theft of valuables from the same place and defendant was an insider, United States v. Werner, 620 F.2d 922, 926 (2d Cir. 1980); where two armed robberies occurred in the same area during a two-week period, United States v. Shearer, 606 F.2d 819, 820 (8th Cir. 1979); where two counts arose from nearly identical incidents two days apart, United States v. Jordan, 602 F.2d 171, 172 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 878 (1979); where three counts charged failure to file federal income tax returns for three consecutive years, United States v. Bowman, 602 F.2d 160, 163 (8th Cir. 1979); where all three offenses charged were for counterfeiting, United States v. Bronco, 597 F.2d 1300, 1301 (9th Cir. 1979); where offenses charged arose from a state legislator's scheme to obtain money through the power and authority of his state office, United States v. Rabbitt, 583 F.2d 1014, 1021 (8th Cir. 1978), cert. denied 439 U.S. 1116 (1979);

where counts charged selling heroin and cocaine, United States v. Tillman, 470 F.2d 142, 143 (3d Cir. 1972), cert. denied, 410 U.S. 968 (1973); where counts charged three armed robberies and evidence of each was relevant on issues of common scheme and identity, United States v. Miller, 449 F.2d 974, 981 (D.C. Cir. 1970); where two counts of burglary involved the same house where defendant was employed and there was evidence of an "inside job," United States v. Leonard, 445 F.2d 234, 235 (D.C. Cir. 1971).

Offenses have been found to be "based on the same act or transaction" so as to be properly joined where perjury and jury tampering charges arose from the same trial, United States v. Forrest, 623 F.2d 1107, 1114 (5th Cir. 1980); where perjury count and civil rights violation count were joined and statements on which perjury count was based were made during grand jury investigation of the civil rights violation, United States v. Duzac, 622 F.2d 911, 913 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 449 U.S. 1012 (1980); where drugs and a gun were found during a search of defendant's home, and charges were for manufacturing a controlled substance and receipt by a convicted felon of guns, United States v. Park, 531 F.2d 754, 761 (5th Cir. 1976) ("transaction" may comprehend many occurrences based on their logical relationship).

Offenses, have been found to be "based on two or more acts or transactions constituting parts of a common scheme or plan" so as to be properly joined where two of three bank

robberies were committed the same day and the other a month earlier, United States v. Armstrong, 621 F.2d 951, 954 (9th Cir. 1980); where defendant committed two assaults in Naval Academy locker rooms and was apprehended in another locker room cutting locks off lockers, United States v. Eades, 615 F.2d 617, 624 (4th Cir. 1980); where escape and a substantive offense were joined and the escape was to avoid prosecution for the substantive charge, United States v. Ritch, 583 F.2d 1179, 1181 (1st Cir.), cert. denied, 439 U.S. 970 (1978); where charges of causing interstate travel and use of interstate facilities to promote prostitution showed motive for threat and perjury charges, United States v. Raineri, 670 F.2d 702, 708-09 (7th Cir. 1982).

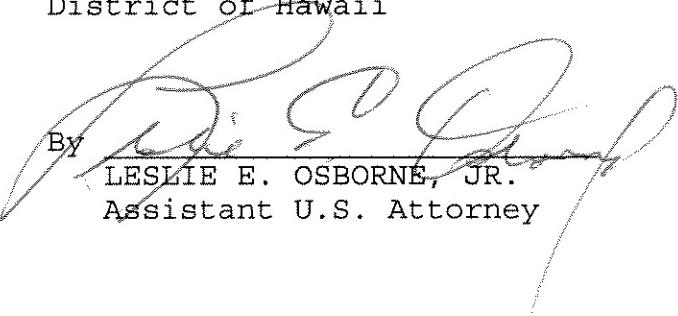
III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the defendant's motion for severance must be denied.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, February 9, 2007.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD H. KUBO, JR.
United States Attorney
District of Hawaii

By 
LESLIE E. OSBORNE, JR.
Assistant U.S. Attorney

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on the date and by the method of service noted below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served on the following at their last known addresses:

Served Electronically through CM/ECF:

Howard K.K. Luke, Esq. howardkkluke@hawaii.rr.com
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BRENDA M. O. CHUNG

Served by First Class Mail:

Howard T. Chang, Esq.
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Attorney for Defendant
ANDY S.S. YIP

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, February 9, 2007.

Gloria Parker
Gloria Parker